

LODGE LEADS FIGHT TO AMEND TREATY

Opposition to Entangling Features, Including League, Grows.

SENATE ACTION UPHELD

Precedent and Decision of Court Give Right to Make Changes.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Under the leadership of Senator Lodge the Senators opposed to the entangling features of the peace treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, are confident that amendments can be adopted which will eliminate the new international complications and safeguard the traditional policy of the United States.

Senator Lodge has made it clear the Senate has not only the right but the duty to amend the treaty if it is judged advisable.

On this point the opposition is going to be guided by Senator Lodge's own interpretation of the treaty making powers of the Senate.

It develops now that the question whether the Senate could amend treaties under conditions in some respects similar to the present case has been up for discussion and caused Senator Lodge to make it clear that he is not in favor of the Senate's rights in complete and concise form.

"Our system of treaty-making is established by the Constitution and has been made clear by long practice and uniform precedents," Senator Lodge points out.

"The American people understand it and those who conduct the government of other countries are bound to understand it, too, when they enter on negotiations with us. There is no excuse for any misapprehension of the fact also that the representatives of other nations should remember, whether they like our system or not, that in the observance of treaties during the past century there is not a nation in Europe which has been so exact as the United States, not one which has a record so free from examples of the abrogation of treaties as the pleasure of one of the signers alone."

Senate Powers Defined.

In discussing whether or not the Senate could amend treaties Senator Lodge said:

"The power of the Senate to amend or to ratify conditionally is of course included in the power expressly granted by the Constitution to reject or confirm. It would have never occurred to me that any one who had read the Constitution and who possessed even the most superficial acquaintance with the history of the United States could doubt the right of the Senate to amend."

But within the last year I have seen the question raised, not loosely so far as one could see but quite seriously. It may be well, therefore, to point out very briefly the law and the facts as to the power of the Senate to amend or alter treaties.

"In 1795 the Senate amended the Jay treaty, ratifying it on conditions the result of which should be suspended if Washington accepted their action without a word of comment as if it were a matter of course, and John Marshall in his life of Washington said that the Senate's action of that memorable occasion in the same way. From that day to this, from the Jay treaty in 1795 to the alien property treaty with Great Britain in 1900, the Senate has amended treaties and foreign Governments, recognizing our system and the propriety of the Senate's action, has accepted the amendments. A glance at the passages which have been cited from the messages of the Presidents is enough to disclose the fact that no President has ever questioned the right of the Senate to amend, and that several Presidents have invited the Senate to make amendments as the best method of continuing the negotiations. In this, however, we are not left to deduce the obvious right of the Senate to amend from an unbroken line of precedent and an unquestioned recognition of the right by the Chief Executive.

Supreme Court Ruling.

"On this point we have a direct and unanimous declaration by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"In *Haver vs. Yaker*, Mr. Justice Davis delivering the opinion of the court said: 'In this country a treaty is something more than a contract for the Federal Constitution declares it to be the law of the land, and so before it can become a law the Senate in whom the authority to ratify it must agree to it.

"But the Senate is not required to adopt it or to ratify it as a whole but may modify or amend it as was done with the treaty under consideration."

"This decision of the court is conclusive," Senator Lodge said, "and no doubt has ever existed as to the amendments powers of the Senate.

The Massachusetts Senator then cited between fifty and sixty specific cases where the United States Senate has amended and altered treaties.

Senator Lodge's authoritative interpretation of the Senate's rights is going to guide the opposition in the Senate to amendments. One Senator expressed the view to-day that only one Republican, Senator McNary of Oregon, is ready to vote for the covenant as it now stands. Senators from the West report strong and increasing sentiment against the covenant. Senator Borah said he believed a neutralist of the West would show a vote of 3 to 1 against it. As several Democrats before the last session ended expressed their chagrin at not being given opportunity to sign the Lodge round robin, leaders of the opposition are convinced they will have more than enough votes to carry amendments.

SENATOR KING'S DRAFT LATE.

Col. House Tells Utah Man New Covenant is About Perfect.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A substitute draft for the original covenant of the League of Nations prepared by Senator King of Utah, Democrat, reached Paris too late for consideration. The Senator was advised to-day by Col. E. M. House, the Colonel said he was sure that the amended draft as adopted by the Peace Conference would be regarded by Senator King as a "better document" than the original.

"It must have been a source of satisfaction to you," wrote Col. House, "to find the commission agreeing with your views as to the advisability of providing for unanimity, the right of withdrawal, the Monroe Doctrine and the non-interference by the League in purely internal affairs. Then, too, the covenant has been changed as regards logical arrangement and phraseology and I am sure that it will strike you as a better document."

FEELING GROWS FOR REJECTING TREATY

Continued from First Page.

trustfulness that is difficult to appreciate fully and now they find themselves deceived."

The Cabinet, which was in session more than six hours yesterday, is composed of three Democratic Ministers, three Catholic Centralists, six Majority Socialists and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who belongs to no party. He is the thirteenth member, and as such has the decisive vote should there be a tie between the Socialists and the two other parties.

Depends on Assembly.

In the coalition Government as it stands now the six Democratic and Centralist Ministers, with President Ebert and Minister of Defence Noske of the Socialists and Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, are said on good authority to be at present in favor of rejecting the treaty finally if the Allies and the United States refuse to grant any modification. Whether in the end the Government will have the courage to accept the responsibility for not signing the treaty will depend largely on the attitude of the National Assembly.

Strong feeling against the Americans and the Entente, but especially against the Americans, has developed in the last twenty-four hours. On the whole the press still is well in hand. It is very evident that the newspapers have been cautioned not to increase the difficulties of Foreign Minister Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles by abuse of President Wilson, but the public is not so considerate and several restaurants have requested Americans to stay away.

British Make Complaint.

British officers have complained to the German Armistice Commission of insulting remarks and the hostile attitude of the public, and the commission has requested foreign officers not to appear in uniform in the streets, as owing to the increasing resentment and indignation of the people it is not possible to guarantee these officers against attack by some rabid German. Many of the American and British officers have no civilian clothing with them. Von Brockdorff-Rantzau has telegraphed from Versailles that every precaution must be taken to protect them.

Under conditions unprecedented in history, the big question here is "Will Germany sign?" In reply to that question, so frequently asked at home, I can say only that indications point more and more to "No."

These indications and the sentiment which hourly is growing in volume and force show that Germany, mentally and physically, is to-day on the wheel of torture, "Will you confess?" "Will you give up the guilty?" "Will you surrender your entire military and naval strength, your money, your industry?" "Will you become an industrial slave?" These are the questions with which Germany feels herself confronted.

Effort to Unite People.

That the real conditions may not be so bad as this in no way alters the situation; the Germans think they are and they will be governed by their own ideas. Tremendous efforts are being made to consolidate the nation, to gather the people together to shout one word, "No." Not being a prophet, but merely a chronicler of events, I am not making predictions, but only recording and explaining the state of the German mind as it is to-day, which is very unstable, changing with every hour.

Rumbling rumor is mingled with protests, indignation, resentment, shrieks of hatred, denunciation of the enemy, pleadings, appeals, and through it all runs the sepulchral note of hopelessness, which is growing more pronounced. To-day there is a louder and clearer "No" against what the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* characterizes in its last issue as "The Versailles slave market."

See Finish of Germany.

A powerful impetus against signing the treaty was given yesterday by Prince Lichnowsky, formerly Ambassador at London, who declared in the *Tageblatt* that the signing of such a peace would mean "Finis Germania," unless it were signed only with the thought of beginning a new war soon for Germany's freedom. He writes:

"Under no circumstances can we accept the draft before us or permit ourselves to be intimidated by threats. The acceptance of this or a similar peace would mean not only the permanent political and economical annihilation of Germany and the German people but would rob us of the remainder of respect for us among all the neutral, friendly or antagonistic foreign countries.

"Speaking openly, I see no possibility of reaching an understanding on this basis. Therefore I would consider breaking off the negotiations as the only proper tactic. Our opponents need peace just as much as we do, and I calculate with certainty that a change in public opinion unfavorable to the politicians who favor force will take place in the countries of our opponents if the present negotiations should fall and that they would be renewed within a measurable time upon a far more advantageous basis."

Insult to Wilson Principles.

Speaking of the character of the peace he writes: "It is Tilsit and Brest-Litovsk over again, a veritable insult to the principles President Wilson laid down as the basis for human cooperation and of working and liv-

ing with one another. The consequences, especially the question of food during a break in the negotiations, which is feared in some circles, would be at the worst small compared with the consequences of signing the treaty if the Government takes a dignified and strong attitude."

Prince Lichnowsky asserts that the vast majority of the German people are behind this movement, and adds: "If the Government shows itself weak it will lose all respect and the way will be open for revolution and a dictatorship."

Few things have appeared in the newspapers which have had so wide-spread an influence in all circles as Prince Lichnowsky's advice not to sign the peace treaty. "Unacceptable" was the keynote of meetings of different party delegations of the National Assembly. These include the German Democratic party, the German People's party and the German National People's party.

The Catholic Centralist party, the second strongest in the Assembly, issues a call to voters in which it asserts that the peace terms are unendurable, humiliating and cannot be accepted. A resolution adopted by the German Democratic party recites that "to sign such peace conditions would be to lie," because they cannot be fulfilled, and it characterizes the terms as "a despicable violation of the pledged word." It reiterates that Germany will stand on the Wilson programme.

The belief prevails here that America has suffered a serious blow to her prestige by what has transpired in Paris, but it is remarkable that a restraint which the newspapers have laid upon themselves in dealing with President Wilson and the results of the Peace Conference.

Believes Wilson Has Failed.

Count von Reventlow reiterated to me that he believed that President Wilson had tried sincerely and failed. "I still maintain he is the only near friend we have," he added. Prof. Hoetzsch, the noted political writer, says in the *Lokalsieger* that Napoleon's peace forced upon Prussia at Tilsit was "child's play compared with the Entente draft."

"Peace enslavement" is the favorite characterization of the treaty and "industrial slaves" is the potent whip with which the working classes, who have been remarkably apathetic, are being effectively aroused. The mental paralysis of the first shock and then the general alarm sounded over the country so completely overshadowed everything else that the Germans have not yet got down to details.

Only a small part comparatively of the huge document has been published so far. The outstanding points are such that all who desire may read; the remainder of it seems to have escaped public notice. Even the confession of German guilt and the giving up of the Kaiser have been lost to sight completely in the nationwide storm that is sweeping over the country.

Kaiser Merely an Ache.

It has been impossible so far to get any authoritative opinion or even to start a discussion in official or unofficial circles regarding the Kaiser, he being but one ache in the wracked body of political Germany. Last night and for seven days and nights all music has been ordered hushed in the cabarets, dance halls, restaurants, hotels and other places of amusement, as Germany is undergoing a period of national mourning.

In Berlin the deep gloom, pierced by a few electric lights, seemed syndical. Radical tendencies are not all in agreement with President Ebert in regard to the national mourning. They assert it is too much like the old regime and is not compatible with the liberty of free Germany. Musical organizations especially are protesting against the sacrifice of a week's wages for the national sackcloth and ashes.

The heroism of Belgium during four years of occupation is being held up as an example that Germany should emulate by refusing to sign the treaty, even at the cost of occupation.

EBERT LOOKS TO U. S. FOR FAIRER TREATY

Hopes for Its Rejection by American Democracy.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 11 (delayed).—Asserting that the terms of peace presented to Germany by the allied and associated Governments "contemplate the physical, moral and intellectual paralysis of the German people"; that Germany was "hypnotized" by statements made by President Wilson, and that he himself is looking forward to the future "with greatest apprehensions," President Ebert said to-day that he still hoped that American democracy would not accept the treaty framed at the Peace Conference. He rejected with disdain the suggestion that the present German Government would resign rather than accept or reject the terms, saying that the Government would "hold out to the end."

"When in the course of 2,000 years," he asked, "was ever a peace offered a defeated people which so completely contemplated its physical, moral and intellectual paralysis as do the terms enunciated at Versailles?"

Quotes Wilson's Address.

"In his address to Congress on December 4, 1917, President Wilson said: 'The frightful injustice committed in the course of this war must not be made good by signing a similar injustice on Germany and her allies. The world would not tolerate the commission of a similar injustice as reprisal and reassignment.'"

In his address to Congress referred to in the foregoing paragraph, delivered when he asked that a state of war be declared to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary, President Wilson said: "The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war must be righted. That of course. But they cannot be righted by signing a similar commission of similar wrongs against

Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs, by means of reparation and settlement."

"The German people," President Ebert continued, "is only beginning to awake from the hypnotic into which it has been lulled because of its blind faith in the sincerity and truthfulness of Mr. Wilson's programme and his Fourteen Points as the awakening will be terrifying, and we all look forward to it with gravest apprehensions. In the face of the cold, naked realities we still consciously cling to the faith which found its epitome in the home of Wilson and the United States and the conception of the democracy of the League of Nations.

Still Has Hope in Wilson.

"We cannot believe that this has all been an illusion and that the confidence and hopes of a whole people have been duped in a manner unknown to history. Even now optimists are saying, 'Wilson will not permit it, he dare not possibly permit it.'"

The German President added that he and his colleagues would not blame the Germans for the "immense damage" which they are now digging up their former speeches and editorials in which the Social Democrats and other Liberals were ridiculed for their belief in President Wilson's programme.

"I and my colleagues," he said in conclusion, "upon whom rests the terrific burden of the forthcoming decisions, hope and pray the German people who stood all on President Wilson and the United States shall not find themselves deceived by the American Government. Democracy actually accepts the present peace terms as its own, it becomes an accomplice and an abettor of political blackmail, it betrays the traditional American principle of fair play and sportsmanship and trails the ideals of true democracy in the dust.

German Soul Unconquerable.

"Notwithstanding the night now covering it, I have abiding faith in the future of the German people and in the unconquerability of its soul. This people, which has given the world art and science, learning and industry, must not go down to oblivion. It still has a cultural mission to perform and ethical treasures to bestow on the world."

President Ebert closed his statement by asserting the present government would "hold out to the last," and accused the idea that new bases of compromise should be accepted or rejected the treaty.

During his statement President Ebert said:

"The German people demolished the rule of autocracy and political mendacity at home, but it has not understood this job in order to enable this same rule to be established elsewhere to dictate the future of the world in a grossly exaggerated form.

"Germany laid down her arms and armament when she entered upon this combat six months ago. She has killed 1,500,000 Frenchmen. When they thought themselves victorious it was their purpose to bleed France white. They are the greatest culprits in history and must expiate their crimes and repair the damage done. No punishment would be severe enough if the justice due the Allies was demanded to the limit. The Versailles treaty, however, is not written in the spirit of conquest and hatred."

Mr. Nail praised the League of Nations, which he said could be improved and made more stringent and efficacious. He spoke also of the proposed defensive alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States and declared that he hoped other members of the Entente would join the alliance. He pointed out the necessity for the civilized world to aid France defend her frontier, "which is one of civilization" until the day when the League of Nations would be able to provide for this defence.

WALLS DECREASE IN COBLENZ.

No Worse Than Carthage, Is French Comment.

By the Associated Press.

COBLENZ, May 11 (delayed).—The American military authorities are permitting a certain amount of comment on the peace terms by the newspapers in the area of occupation. The Volks Zeitung of Coblenz, after dwelling upon the severity of the terms, says:

"And yet the dangers of rejecting the terms should not be underestimated. Our purses must be determined for us by the proper authorities. Our situation is no more desperate than was that of Carthage at the end of the Second Punic War. The inhabitants of Carthage were stripped of everything which so far as

the peace treaty, but the delegates to the Peace Conference are almost unanimous in the opinion that when the time comes the Germans will toe the mark and affix their signatures to the document which is causing so much railing by the German press and officials.

These delegates admit that some changes in the personnel of the German delegation may be made before the treaty is signed. In fact, some changes in the delegation at Versailles would be pleasing to the delegates of the allied countries. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, ruler of the German delegation, is not liked by the British delegates, and his return home to stay there would be welcomed in British circles.

The prevailing opinion here is that the Germans will continue their outcry, saying they are being strangled and enslaved, and will organize protests. At the same time the Allies will maintain a firm stand on the major portions of the treaty, perhaps modifying a few of the least essential, altering a clause here and there to save Germany's face. Berlin will return the delegates of new ones, and the treaty will be signed.

Then the German delegates will return home, announce that they obtained concessions from the original terms of peace and the task will be closed.

TAXING OF PEOPLE ENDED IN FRANCE

Minister Calls Germans Worst Culprits in History.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 14.—Speaking to-day at a banquet of the Republican Committee on Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, Louis Nail, Minister of Justice, said that the taxing of the people and also requisitioning had been ended in France. Berlin will return the delegates of new ones, and the treaty will be signed.

"Our enemies, who are protesting violently against clauses of the treaty, forget that they deliberately started the war, that they have killed 1,500,000 Frenchmen. When they thought themselves victorious it was their purpose to bleed France white. They are the greatest culprits in history and must expiate their crimes and repair the damage done. No punishment would be severe enough if the justice due the Allies was demanded to the limit. The Versailles treaty, however, is not written in the spirit of conquest and hatred."

Some Teachers Get Only \$2.50 a Week

One Reason Why Education Is Backward in England.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

LONDON, May 5.—A little light on the reasons which make British education a byword among educationalists and the reason for the shortage of teachers needed for the extension of educational facilities under the provisions of the education act of the last Parliament can be found in the speech of the president of the National Union of Teachers at the conference held recently at Cheltenham.

The president, W. F. Folland of Peckham, said that more than 200 teachers were paid as little as \$2.50 a week and as many as 8,234 certificated teachers, men and women, were working for less than \$10 a week, while more than a quarter of the men and nearly 80 per cent of the women teachers working in the schools under the Board of Education control received less than \$15 a week.

The speaker gave many instances of the local education committees' treatment of the teaching profession and among others held the following up to scorn:

In February this year Oldham, Yorkshire, was advertising as a maximum offer of \$50 per annum for a trained certificated mistress and for a trained class master, \$700 per annum. Mr. Folland stated that the teacher in an Oldham school was worse paid than a railway porter or a carman.

Huntingdon committee expected to obtain certificated women teachers at \$40 per annum, rising to a maximum of \$60 in eight years, while men were to receive \$50 per annum, rising to \$75 in ten years.

The conference carried a demand for equal pay for men and women teachers of the same professional status.

BOYS' CLUBS AN AID TO WELFARE WORK

"Scouts Own School" Provides Games on Sundays for British Children.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, May 5.—During the war the increase in juvenile offences was the cause of many heart-searchings of the welfare workers of the country. They attempted many solutions of the difficulty, but with little success.

Two experiments that have been tried recently have pointed the moral of their many failures.

The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, the famous cricketer, has solved part of the problem by transferring the government of the boys to themselves. At the same time he has discovered the bridge between the Sunday school and the church.

He instituted what is known locally in Hertfordshire as S. O. S.—Scouts Own School. The boys meet early on Sundays in the playground of one of the elementary schools and play games until the whistle blows for Sunday school. Football and cricket are provided and the children are allowed to play until the last moment. Immediately the whole brigade meets for a closing hymn and prayers and then disperses. The experiment is proving a great success.

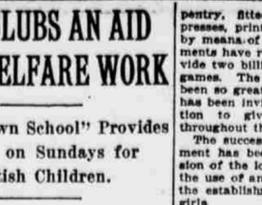
In the similar district of Tottenham, in North London, the boys from the elementary schools are running a club on similar lines. They meet in the school, and the whole brigade meets for a closing hymn and prayers and then disperses. The experiment is proving a great success.

The conference at Zurich also telegraphed to the Peace Conference a resolution, which had been adopted unanimously, deploring the famine and pestilence in central and eastern Europe and urging that the interwarred war organizations be transformed immediately into an international peace organization to deal with food, finance and transport throughout the world.

The resolution also urged that relief be organized immediately and that the supply of food and transport be sufficient for all countries be rationed. It was added that no luxuries should be transported from one country to another until relief has been sent to all peoples.

City's "Argonne Forest" Burns.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.



Scouts Own School provides games on Sundays for British children.

Conference at Zurich Asks Paris to Speed Relief.

PARIS, May 14.—The Peace Conference to-day received from the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace at Zurich the resolution, adopted by the conference, denouncing the terms of the resolution, denouncing the resolution declares that the terms of the resolution sanction secret diplomacy, deny the principles of self-determination, recognize the right of the victor to the spoils of war and violate principles of justice. Rule of force, it is declared, is continued by the financial and economic clauses.

The conference at Zurich also telegraphed to the Peace Conference a resolution, which had been adopted unanimously, deploring the famine and pestilence in central and eastern Europe and urging that the interwarred war organizations be transformed immediately into an international peace organization to deal with food, finance and transport throughout the world.

The resolution also urged that relief be organized immediately and that the supply of food and transport be sufficient for all countries be rationed. It was added that no luxuries should be transported from one country to another until relief has been sent to all peoples.

City's "Argonne Forest" Burns.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning. The tool house of the Degen Construction Company, over which it was built, now is in view again. The Arch of Jewels was not endangered.

The Argonne forest camouflage at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth Avenue, put up originally for the Twenty-seventh Division parade, was burned early yesterday morning.